# MISSING PAGE

1 JULY 1927

1 TO 4

## DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

### "ETERNAL TRIANGLE" TRAGEDY EQUEL

The tragedy of the "Eternal triangle" is illustrated in a case that came up before the Appellate Bench of the High Court.

The facts of the case were that Vithoba a millhand, was living with his wife Rakhu in a chawl in Bombay. The woman did not like her husband and had conceived an illicit attachmest for one Anya who was living with them as a boarder. Determined to do away with him, she instigated her paramour to perpetrate the ghastly deed. The lattter with the assistance of another man, plied the husband with liquor, decoyed him to a lonely place at Andheri and butchered the poor fellow with a knife, as he himself confessed, "like a goat." The wife also made a similar confession.

The Sessions judge of Thana convicted both the woman and her paramour, sentencing her to transportation and the latter to death. The accomplice who had participated in the murder received pardon as an approver.

The man appealed to the High Court. There was no appeal by the woman.

In appeal, the defence submitted was that it was the approver that had killed the husband, because he was in intrigue with the woman.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the death sentence.

## CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC FAILS

Anukrishna was charged with causing obstruction to traffic by occupying a portion of the street before Messrs. Meyer Nissim and Davies, Hon. Magistrates. In this case on Monday Mr. M. N. Chhatrapatti defended the accused. The alleged obstruction was that the accused is a muccadum of the gang of begaries employed by the firm of Messrs. Gameshilal Sobhagmal, who have built a cotton-mart for Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., are extending, renovating and adding to and altering their extendig buildings so as to make the whole of their land and building extending from Shaikh Memon Street on the East to Tel Gulli on the West for the purpose.

On Saturday evening a chunam cart appears to have arrived and the chunam was emptied out and a large staff of the begaries was removing the same, when Police constable No. 635 B arrested the accused and prevented the removal of the chunam. He was enlarged on bail by the Princess Street Police and asked to appear before the above Bench on Monday. The begari in question was given the assistance of Mr. M. N. Chhatrapatti to defend him and Mr. W. T. Halai who has been looking after the speedy despatch of work and the landlord's engineer, Mr. Bapubhai G. Desai L.C.E., were requested if necessary to the evidence.

In opening, Mr. Chhatrapatti stated that it would be necessary to have Inspector Wagle, stated as a previous attempt at such a case had been made, but Mr. Wagle who had invstigated the matter had been satisfied that rather than creating any obstruction here obstruction was being removed. There was no footpath on this side of Shaikh Memon Street. Neither motor lorries nor even a cart could go inside to empty out the materials, which had always to be first emptied out on the border of the private lane of patwa chawl and removed from there. Mr. Chhatrapatti stated that according to the theory of the constable no landlord could carry on any building operation in Bombay.

Mr. Meyer Nissim asked the constable in if it was true that neither a cart nor a motor lorry could enter the lane. He admitted it was so, but he said that no license was taken from the Municipality for emptying materials on the roadside. Whereupon the Magistrate wanted to know if he was charging the accused with obstruction or with storing or emptying out materials without a license from Municipality. He replied he charged with the former. His Worship remarked that the change must fail because rather than obstructing this the cooly was removing the obstruction if any and clearing the way for the traffic. The accused was acquitted.

## 'WORLD TEACHER" ON CINEMA FILM

Mr. Krishnamurti presided over a meeting of 900 Theosophists and Star members assembled at a seven days' camp in Holland in August 1926. A cinema film of the various events of this camp will be shown at Poona at the West End Cinema on Sunday (3rd July) from 10 to 11 a.m. Free admission tickets are available at the cinema office.

## LATE MR. G. L. NARASINHAM.

The Hony. Secretary of the Bombay Andhra Association, writes:—

"In the death of the Mr. G. L. Narasinham, J.P., which took place on the evening of the 28th instant in Bombay, the Bombay Andhra Association in particular has lost a very enthusiastic public spirited man. If the Bombay Andhra Association had shown signs of immense activity the whole of last year it was due to his unflagging public spirit and perseverence.

He had high principles and ideals, but he lived a plain life. People expected him to become the Dewan of the Vijayanagar[illegible] but Fates had willed otherwise. He was the President of the Indian [illegible] though he was a [illegible], as an administrator, as an enthusiastic public [illegible] which is

## MR. NARIMAN INDISPOSED

### NO HEARING ON THURSDAY.

### MR. HAMID TO BE CROSS-EXAMINED ON MONDAY.

The hearing of Harvey-Nariman case was fixed up for Thursday, but it had to be postponed owing to Mr. Nariman's indisposition and consequent inability to conduct the heavy cross-examination. Mr. F. V. Vikaji who appeared for Mr. Nariman told the Magistrate that Mr. Nariman was suffering from giddiness and exhaustion. Evidently the strain of the case was telling upon his health.

In his application to the Court, Mr. Nariman had stated that on Thursday morning he felt unusually giddy and exhausted. He had, therefore, to send for his doctor who recommended a complete rest for a short period. Ht would, however, be able to attend on Monday next if it was necessary. Dr. Kanga, in his certificate, stated that Mr. Nariman wanted absolute rest for a short period as his health was rather overstrained.

Mr. Baker, Solicitor for Mr. Harvey, said that he won't oppose Mr. Nariman's application for the postponement of hearing, but he would like to say that Mr. Hamid had v eryurgent business at his place and therefore he ought to be relieved as early as possible.

His Worship fixed Monday next for the cross-examination of Mr. Hamid if he would stay on till Monday. Otherwise, the case stands adjourned till Saturday week when Mr. Sykes will be cross-examined by Mr. Nariman.

## "GIVE ME YOUR LOVE"—OR DEATH!

### DISAPPOINTED LOVER'S SUICIDE.

A verdict of suicide was recordtd by the Coroner's Jury on Wednesday when the inquest was resumed touching the death of Hussein Mohmed Gaffoor, a young Mahomedan, who being disappointed in love, drank poison at the door of his sweetheart and died on the spot. Gaffoor was passionately in love with Fulkuver, a singing girl at Muradabad and followed her to Bombay. On the 19th ultimo at about 8 p.m. he went to Fulkuver's room at Foras Road and asked her to marry him. Fulkuver having refused, Gaffoor drank the poison glass in her presence and shouted "give me thy love or I go to the world beyond."

The Chemical Analyser in his report stated that death was due to hydrochloric acid poisoning.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon was of opinion that the throat of the deceased was burnt by the acid which showed that hydrochloric acid was self-administered.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

## NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE.

### MR. K. M. JHAVERI APPOINTED.

Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, has been appointed Acting Judge of the High Court in place of Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, who is now on furlough till November next.

It will be recalled that "The Chronicle" had forecasted Mr. Jhaveri's appointment about two months ago.

The Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten, it seems, favours recruitment to the High Court Bench from the judicial service rather than from the Bar.

## THEFT AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

Mrs. M. Volandt Manageress, Princess Mary Gymkhana, reports to the police, that her quarters on the ground of the Gymkhana, were broken into on Monday night and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 100 stolen from her dressing table. Police enquiries showed that the thief effected entrance through a window by breaking a pane of glass.

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS.

The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries, in the prescribed form of the Anjuman, before the 15th July, 27.

5. Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts), each of Rs. 10|- per mensem. 2. Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships (Science), each of Rs. 15|- per mensem. 1. Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship (Science) of Rs. 12|- per mensem. 1. Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students) of Rs. 11|- per mensem; 2. Sir Currimbhoy E. Bart., Scholarships (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 9|- per mensem; 1. Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce), of Rs. 8|- per [illegible]

## PROGRESSING TOWARDS PROHIBITION!

### LIQUOR REVENUES FORGE AHEAD.

### RESERVE BIDS QUADRUPLE

The annual auction sale of toddy shops for the town and island of Bombay for 1927-28 took place on Wednesday in C. J. Hall. Mr. H. F. Ball, acting Collector of Bombay, presiding. There was a keen competition between Bhandaris and Parsis and in some cases the reserve bids went three and four times more owing to keen competition. For 119 shops Rs. 2,96,000, were realised against Rs. 175,000 last year.

The auction of booths which took place on Thursday realised Rs. 63,255 for 84 booths and the hawking licenses which were 47 last year were reduced to 31 this year which realised Rs. 13,775.

## POLICE OVERPOWER WATCH DOG.

### GAMING HOUSE RAIDED.

The authorities of the Pydowine Police Station raided a gaming house on Wednesday night on the 1st floor of a building at Nagdevi Street in the course of which a bull-dog, kept on watch by the keeper of the house, very nearly foiled the efforts of the police. The gaming house was accessible by a balcony and when Deputy Inspector Rahu, armed with a warrant, entered the house, a bull-dog gave the alarm by barking furiously and springing upon the officer, who was compelled to chain the dog up. This caused a delay, which gave the gamblers ample warning to stop their play. Hansraj Kanji, the alleged keeper and six others were arrested, as the police discovered cards candles and a book showing amounts due to the keeper by the gamblers. They were placed before Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate and remanded.

## THREE ARTS BALL.

The three Arts Ball provides entertainment not only for dancers, but also those interested in art and music as an intellectual treat. There are intervals when paintings of old masters, European and Indian are represented, intervals of joy even for those who disapprove of daueng, when court dances of France and old English country dances are shown arranged in exquisite taste by Mrs Fyzee Rahiman.

The music is rendered by the three Arts Orchestra orgnised by Mr. D Costa.

The whole entertainment is an exquisite pageant of colour and music abounding with orignal touches, a decided divergence from the ordinary Ball in refinement and the moving spirit is Atiya Begum.

The programme ends with a procession when the Three Arts special march is played, before the prize giving.

## B. P. AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

A full report of the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show held at Poona last October has just been published. The report contains many interesting details regarding the organisation of the Show in its several aspects. The lessons indicated by the Show are worth noting. "A large Agricultural Show says the Report can be made a great success both in [illegible] and in its contribution to the [illegible] ment of agriculture in India, p[illegible] is organised on a substantial [illegible] provided each section arrange[illegible] exhibit. Such a Show [illegible] support from all classes o[illegible] and the co-operation [illegible] Exhibitors must be pern[illegible] business. This feature [illegible] tural Section proved a[illegible] connections established [illegible] likely to lead to a [illegible] of business on the p[illegible] Horticultural products. [illegible] of the Machinery Section [illegible] also a little business done in [illegible] stock Court, and this should be [illegible] at future Shows".

Speaking of the Subsidiary [illegible] Court, Dr. Mann says:—

One of the lessons which may [illegible] from this Show is the necessity [illegible] nised demonstrations in each [illegible] Exhibits which were not well [illegible] trated received comparatively [illegible] attention.

The report encourages the di[illegible] agricultural films. Tractor trials [illegible] be an important feature of similar [illegible] Volunteer labour for manning the [illegible] and expert demonstrators are ca[illegible] essential. There are many other [illegible] tions in the report which are wo[illegible] the attention of all those who [illegible] interested in the organisation of [illegible] Shows in the Presidency.

Copies of the Report can be had [illegible] the Government Book Depot, Town [illegible] Bombay or from any of the Agent[illegible] official publications at As 7 per co[illegible]

A Calcutta message of June 30 [illegible] News has been received in Calcu[illegible] Alfred Howe Collinson, Agent, of [illegible] dation Co., was found dead in [illegible] Siliguri section of [illegible] the North Eastern Railw[illegible]

## Men and Matters.

News comes from America of fresh Atlantic air-dashes. Lindbergh was followed by Chamberlin who flew a longer distance but did not get half the rapturous applause secured by the youthful Lindbergh.

* * * * * * *

Now comes Commander Byrd with "Peace" inscribed on one side of his plane, and "U. S. Air Mail" on the other. This is how they combine idealism with business in Uncle Sam's Country.

* * * * * *

When will Indians be adventurous enough to be air-minded and dash across this country in aeroplane competitions?

* * * * * *

We have our gilded youth who possess the means to spend upon this hobby. But some of them are only interested in a little bit of soda with a large dash of whisky.

* * * * * * *

Others find that they have done their duty when they have admired the air heroes of Europe and America. We want a new spirit in our youth, the spirit to act and not merely to applaud.

* * * * * *

"Why should we suffer" is the lament of the Kathiawar Princes. God and the Government of India alone know why they should. The pity of it is that there are people in Bombay who do not mind if they do suffer.

* * * * * * *

But like animals under vivisection, although the Prices may suffer and suffer long, their cause is just and they will conquer in the end.

* * * * * * *

Reporting the auction sale of toddy shops in the Town and Island of Bombay the 5 year old babe of the "Old Woman" of Bori Bunder, talks about "the auction of licenses for the sale of shops in three feet booths in the Town and Island of Bombay!"

* * * * * *

It is neither three feet or thirty feet booths, but "tree foot booths," which are specially meant for tody consumption "on the spot" near the date trees. Reporting of such spirituous matter should better be left to those who know how to imbibe this God-made ambrosia, and also all-round knowledge.

* * * * * * *

Foreman—How is it that you are carrying one plank while the others are carrying two?

Resourceful Worker—"Well, I suppose they are too lazy to make a double journey, like I do."

## OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

### LACK OF VISION.

Miss M. Saifuddin Khan who has come to Bombay in response to the invitation of the Schools Committee is a prominent educationist, who has had first-hand knowledge of the working of the primary education system in England. She has also occupied responsible positions in educational institutions in India and her experience will be an asset to the City, if she takes up the post of Lady Superintendent of the Municipal Girls' Urdu Schools. Shy and unostentatious to a degree, Miss Khan was unwilling to be drawn into a lengthy discussion regarding the educational [illegible] it obtains at present. However, [illegible] representative of "The Chron[illegible] to gather the [illegible] from an informal [illegible]

## LATE[illegible] COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

### JULY.

### NEW YORK.

| | New York, June 30. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 16.69 |
| To-day's Opening | 16.75 |
| Difference | +.06 |
| To-day's Closing | 16.80 |
| Difference | +.11 |

### LIVERPOOL.

| | Liverpool, June 30. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 8.91 |
| To-day's Opening | 8.84 |
| Difference | —.07 |
| To-day's Closing | 8.81 |
| Difference | —.03 |

Broach Expectation. 340

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | London, June 30. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 1 0 |
| Difference | 0 1 0 Lower |
| Silver Forward | 26 1 0 |
| | 0 2 0 Lower |

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

## LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 30.

In the semi-finals of Ladies Singles Miss Helen Wills beat Miss Joan Fry 6/3, 6/1. —Reuter.

LONDON, June 30.

The Prince of Wales's Stakes result as follows:—

Colorado (four to one) first.

Coronach (two to seven) second.

Donny Boy The Second (twenty-five one) third.

Five ran. Won by eight lengths. [illegible] lengths separated the second and the t[illegible] Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, June 30.

Large crowd at Olympia watched the weighing in of Walker and Milligan for to-night's fight for Worlds Middleweight Championship. Both were well inside the weight. —ReuterSpecial.

The House [illegible]rd to-day passed the third reading of the Workmen Compensation Bill (fentioned in message of 27th June).—Reuter's Special.

## DISTRESS AMONG CULTIVATORS.

AJMERE, June 29.

The "Tarun Rajasthan" reports th[illegible] prevalence of considerable discontent among the cultivators of Harwar jagir in the Gwalior State due to the new settlement involving the alleged transformation of Zemindari into the Ryotwari system revenue and several other impos[illegible] Fresh information shows that on [illegible] presentation the jagirdar deput[illegible] enquiry, the very same officer a[illegible] the Kisans are alleged to ha[illegible] and who is alleged to have [illegible] the inquiry by exercise of in[illegible] the purpose of finding out t[illegible] ent of the "Tarun Rajas[illegible] jagirdar has been telegraphic[illegible] to send another enquiry office[illegible] have complained to the [illegible] against the all[illegible] numerous ma[illegible] Zemindars a[illegible]

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KITAB MAHAL

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of the British Government's offer we are needless to discuss at any length, now that it has been rejected by the States concerned. But it may be pointed out that the seeming generosity of the offer, at least in the eyes of those who made it and of their supporters and inspirers in the high places of Indian mercantile world, was in reality a trap for the Princes into which they were well advised not to fall. The British Government offered the States the highest revenue from their Customs duties collected at the Ports upto the year 1925-26, in addition to a percentage on the expenditure the States may have incurred in the development of their ports. But the development of ports and the attraction of trade to new centres, unknown or unfamiliar in the world of international shipping and commerce, is necessarily a slow process. There are States whose revenue, we understand, has doubled from 1925-26 to 1926-27, from Customs duties alone, and these States and their ports have not attained, by any manner of means, the maximum development of which they are capable. The British Government's offer was thus only an insult added to injury. For, it not only deprived the States of the legitimate avenue of a healthy development of their people's prosperity, but laid the foundation of a most vicious and disastrous system, whereby the antagonism between the States and British Indian authorities would be unbearably intensified. The British authorities responsible in future for the actual collection of the Customs duties at these Kathiawar ports would, necessarily and naturally, seek to kill those way broken the spirit or even the letter of the treaty. The Government of India, it is reported, have refrained from making any one of those wild allegations, which, a short time ago, and presumably under inspiration, some of those who have arrogated to themselves the role of spokesmen of Indian commerce were hurling at the devoted head of the Jamsaheb in particular. It is not because the Government have had mercy, but because they have bethought themselves that discretion is the better part of valour, always in politics at least; and also it would do them no harm if the capitalists of Bombay have been shown up to the Indian Princes in their nakedness by such practical proofs as are given by the recklessness of the charges made by some of them The Government of India have no proofs of those allegations. They also know there can be none, simply because the charges have not the ghost of a foundation in fact. But while refraining from repeating the allegations that no one can prove, the Goverment of India have made proposals which can have only one interpretation: they proceed on the assumption that the substance of the allegations holds. This is simply caddish. If the Government of India today demand the surrender of the States' ports, simply because they say their revenue has suffered, or may suffer, what is to prevent them tomorrow from asking the States to hand over their police, and the day after their treasury, and thereafter their Princes, on the plea that in each case the State would be indemnified? The proposals strike at the very root of the problem: the very existence of the Indian States. As we said before, there can be no hope of wo

orld made safe for democracy.

la M P. is member for Batter-

ie Sak stands for—humanity,
talker but no less a doer,
e been rich but prefers

T. K.

# HAS INDIA PROGRESSED?

## A LESSON FROM CANADA.

(BY K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.)

Every schoolboy knows what the seven wonders of the world are, although it is stated that some further additions have been made to this list. Be that as it may, the remarkable development of Canada during the last twenty-five years is certainly one of the greatest wonders of the present century.

The population of Canada is not more than nine millions—less than what a dozen of our large Indian cities have. But look at Canada's all-round achievements. She stands to-day fifth in trade among the world nations; she is amongst the first six nations in the world as an exporting and importing country, and is third in her "per capita" national wealth among thirty-five nations listed by the League of Nations. Canada has become the greatest wheat exporter in the world; her annual output now exceeds 400 million bushels. The increase in her agricultural production is the highest of any nation during the past twenty-five years. Her livestock and field crop wealth alone to-day is more than a billion and a half dollars in value. (A billion is equal to 100 crores). In the pulp and paper industry, the growth of Canada is simply phenomenal. Canadian paper mills produce over 8,000 tons of newsprint every day; with vast plants now nearing

Commissioner gave

Bandra Municipality of the proposed enhancement in rate from as. 8 to as 12 per 1,000 gallons, to be brought into force from April 1925. But the notice was given on 10-2-25, hat is, hardly a month and a half before of payment. Such a short notice t tutory body that used to redistribu

billion dollars, which converted into Indian currency would mean Rs. 1,000 crores. 57 Indian Life Insurance Companies, according to the latest report of the Government of India Actuary, do not carry more than Rs. 47 crores of Life Insurance on the lives of the people of this country. That means that the economic value of 9 millions of Canadian people for 1926 was Rs. 1,000 crores, whereas the 330 millions of Indian people are not worth even Rs. 50 crores! Yet, we continually hear that India has progressed all round. But what is progress without any increase either in national prosperity or individual wealth?

### NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS MEANS NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

It may be pertinent to enquire, with the record of Canada before us, what is the underlying secret behind this phenomenal progress? Only a Canadian can answer it satisfactorily. I, therefore, make no apology for quoting Mr. G. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who has succinctly put the position in these weighty words. "Nothing is more fascinating to human beings than the process of construction, particularly

failure to notify the Corporation's san tion, the enhanced rate is legal.

### TRANSFER OF CONTR

In discussi
resent

# CONFERENCE ENDS IN FIASCO.

## SANCTITY OF TREATY RIGHTS OVERLOOKED.

## INDICTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

## APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

SIMLA, June 30.

...timation has been received from Mount ...u that the Conference between the rep...entatives of the Government of India ... the Kathiawar States broke over the ...stion of the future status and manage... of the Ports and that Mr. Watkins, ...ector of Customs, Bombay, has already ... the station. It is believed that the ...ernment of India is left with no alter...ve but to impose the land customs ... but the subject will undoubtedly re...ire further consideration. It is noteworthy that the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar is ... to be leaving for London shortly.—A. P.

### RE-IMPOSITION OF LAND CUSTOMS LINE.

#### GOVT. OF INDIA COMMUNIQUE

SIMLA, June 30.

A communique issued by the Political Department, announces the re-impositions of land customs line in Kathiawar States. It says the negotiations between the representatives of the Government of ... and the Maratime States of ...thiawar at Mount Abu on the 27th, 28th ... 29th instant have failed to secure a ...ution which would obviate the re-imposition of a land customs line between the ...tish India and the States. As an agreement on the lines necessary to secure the ...al interests of the British India has not been reached, it has been decided to re-impose the land customs line forthwith.

A further announcement will be made in regard to the facilities and concessions which it may be found possible to grant for passengers and special classes of goods passing customs barrier.—A. P.

### KATHIAWAR PRINCES' ATTITUDE.

#### OFFICIAL ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

... correspondent of the "Evening News ... India" wires from Mount Abu:—... failure of the negotiations regarding the administration of the ports of ...awar has evoked general regret but ...urprise, for as one Indian Prince with whom I was able to have a hurried interview said that it was not possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution of such a vast question. He reminded me that the treaty of 1917 was enacted at a time when the Kathiawar Princes were making large contributions by way of men and money in defence of the Empire. It was the moral principle involved in the war that appealed to them to uphold the treaty for the integrity of Belgium, which was described as "a scrap of paper".

He spoke in a tone of bitter irony when he said that the question involved in the great war was whether Might was to prevail over Right. By a strange irony of fate they were now called upon to defend a solemn treaty entered into by the Paramount Power, who waged the costliest war ever known in history to defend the rights of smaller nationalities.

"What about our rights under sacred treaties?" he asked. "The British are a mighty nation. But it is that power to be used for crushing us, who have been faithful allies and have rendered loyal services on emergent occasions to uphold the dignity of the Empire?"

Another Indian Prince declined to say anything except that he was overwhelmed with grief, not because of the loss to his State, which would be occasioned by the abrogation of the treaty, but because the action of the Government would create suspicions in their minds as to their genuine intentions to stand by solemn treaties.

APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE.

A representative of an important state said the question could not rest here. They would take it to the League of Nations.

If the British revenue suffered there was no reason why they should be made to suffer. The Government of India should look to their remedies elsewhere and not seek to deprive us of our legitimate rights and the revenue secured to us under the treaty to fill their coffers.

The Indian States agreed to the abolition of their opium revenue for the sake of British sentimentalists. The Government of India made up for the loss of their revenues by tapping new resources, of their ports and attempts were now made by the Paramount Power to frustrate them.

"Where are we to make up for the loss of our revenue?" he asked. "It comes to this", he said with bitterness in his tone, "that we cannot depend upon the guarantee of the British Government."

He concluded by saying that theirs was the lot to suffer, but it was some consolation to them that the whole civilized world was with them in their righteous fight.

### THE FLAG BILL.

#### SENATE REJECTS IT FINALLY

LONDON, June 29.

...e Town.—The Senate has finally ... the Flag Bill.

... Hertzog intimated that a short ... of the Parliament will be held ... in October to deal with the flag and ... and Steel Bills.—Reuter.

### BRITISH CAPITULATORY POWERS

#### PERSIAN PROPOSALS RECEIVING CONSIDERATION

LONDON, June 29.

... the House of Commons replying to ...bourite's questions, Mr. Locker Lampson stated that the Persian proposals ... as to the termination of the British capitulatory powers were receiving considera... —Reuter.

### SUCCESSFUL OBSERVATIONS BY DUTCH PARTY.

LONDON, June 30.

...recht.—The Dutch eclipse expedition ... Lapland has made successful observa... There were no clouds during the ...ity period.—Reuter.

### A FATAL OVERDOSE.

LONDON, June 29.

... James White was found dead ... bed at mid-night in his country house ... is in the neighbourhood of his ...ng establishment at Foxhill near ...don. It is believed that the ... was due to an overdose from a ...e containing a sleeping draught. ... White began his life as a brick-layer ... started his financial career by pu... ...ng a circus at Rochdale for £100. T... the brain behind the purchase ... ...bley and the head of the Syndicate ... proposed to establish a totalisator ... London. His most sensational deal ... the purchase of the Covent Gar... ... from the Duke of Bedford ... Special.

### INTER-IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

#### WHAT EQUALITY OF STATUS MEANS.

#### MR. AMERY ON NEED OF "EFFECTIVE CONTACT."

LONDON, June 30.

In the Commons the demand for a vote of 70,000 sterling for the Dominions Office, occasioned a discussion regarding the Imperial Conference and Inter-Imperial relations.

Mr. Ian Macpherson and Sir John Marriott raised constitutional issues dealing with the machinery of inter-Imperial consultations and the ways and means of improving such consultations.

Mr. Amery replying said that he thought that the annual Imperial Conferences would immensely strengthen the unity of the Empire which was dependent so vitally on personal contact, but till the airship reduced the length of transit between the parts of the Empire, only a Conference every diennium or triennium was possible.

CONSULTATION MACHINERY IMPROVING.

Meantime, the one method of maintaining the contact was Conferences on special subjects, such as the education conference, now sitting. He thought that Ministers of the Crown in the different parts of the Empire ought to exchange visits. He particularly hoped to renew in the next few months, personal contact with the various dominions.

The machinery of consultation was quietly and steadily improving. He mentioned the Australian Liaison Officer in London, and said that the Imperial Conference had accepted it as desirable, that the High Commissioners should be empowered to deal with the British Government not only on economic matters, but on matters of high inter-Imperial policy. Steady progress was being made in that direction.

SYSTEM OF EFFECTIVE CONTACT.

Great Britain in her foreign policy or defence or any matter affecting the policy of the Empire or Inter-Imperial relations, was always ready to consult the Dominions in the fullest and freest manner and would withhold no kind of information.

Great Britain would undoubtedly gradually establish an effective system of contact as the position of each Dominions permitted. They were steadily improving the machinery for regular consultation. There was no comparison between the information now sent to the Dominions on Foreign Affairs and Imperial defence with what was sent three or four years ago.

If the general wish was expressed to create a permanent secretariat to the Imperial Conference, there would be no difficulty in creating such a body.

MEANING OF EQUALITY OF STATUS.

Last year's Imperial Conference had authoritatively laid down the equality of status, but that did not necessarily involve the equality of stature or function. Inevitably some members of the partnership had greater potential resources and greater experience than others. Britain had immense experience and facilities for dealing with the external conduct of imperial affairs, and as long as that was available to the rest of the Empire, not as an emblem of their subordination, but as a machinery which it would be more convinent for hem to use, the pinciple of equality would remain uninfringed.

Mr. Amery continued that the equality of status meant that so far as the questions of right were concerned, every Government was entitled to exercise every function of national and international life.

Britain had not intimated to the Dominions the acceptance of any change in the status of Governors-General. The Conference had suggested that the historic survival whereby the British Government communicated with her partner Governments, via, Governors-General might be eliminated.

PERFECTLY WILLING TO ADJUST.

"We are perfectly willing" said Mr. Amery "to adjust the situation to the facts of the present day as also in the case of the general power of the disallowance of Dominion legislation." It was highly desirable that unity in certain measures should be maintained. They were trying to find how this could be done by special committees, but the matters were most complicated and must require numerous exchanges of views with the Dominions.

Unless we carried out this work in the coming years, the last Conference might well have been the beginning of the end. It was for the Commons and the partner Parliaments to see that we built a fair superstructure on a fair foundation laid in common.

The Estimates were agreed to. Mr. Baldwin listened to the debate.—Reuter.

### JUST A CHANCE OF TRANSFER.

NOAKHALI, June 30.

In the course of a letter written from the Mandalay Jail, under date June 17, to the Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Mr. Satyandra Chandra Mitra, M.L.A., says "there is just a chance of our being removed to Bengal at an early date."—Free Press.

### CO-OPERATIVE TEA FARMING.

#### TRAVANCORE GOVT. DROPS SCHEME

MADRAS, June 30.

It is understood that the authorities of the Brook Lond Tea Company have decided not to proceed with the co-operative tea farming scheme in Travancore and consequently the Government would drop the scheme.—Free Press.

### BORSTAL SCHOOL BILL.

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The Government of Bengal have drafted a Borstal School Bill and it will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislative Council.—Free Press.

### INDIAN NAVY BILL

#### ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN

LONDON, June 29.

The Indian Navy Act has received Royal Assent.—Reuter.

### LORDS' REFORM SCHEME NOT ABANDONED?

LONDON, June 29.

In the House of Commons, asked whether Government had abandoned the Lords' Reform Scheme Mr. Churchill for Mr. Baldwin replied that he had not heard of anything to justify such a statement.—Reuter.

### PRECIOUS STONES BILL "WRECKED"

LONDON, June 29.

Capetown.—The Senate has passed the third reading of the Precious Stones Bill but in an amended form, the result being according to the Minister of Mines ...ill has been practically "wreck...er.

### INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE LEAGUE.

#### TO BE ELECTED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

#### MR. SINHA'S RESOLUTION.

SIMLA, June 30.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha M.L.A. has given notice of a resolution recommending that the personnel of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations should be elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly instead of the selections being made by the Government of India.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha will also urge for the abolition of capital punishment in India and ask at the Simla session of the Assembly for the introduction of compulsory military training in schools and colleges.—Free Press.

### "RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT

#### NAGPUR MUSLIM'S INDIGNANT

NAGPUR, June 29.

At a public meeting of the local Muslims, Mr. Samiulla Khan, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality presiding, resolutions were passed expressing indignation at the articles of the Punjab Hindu Press referring to their religion and the Prophet, requesting the Punjab Government to stop such articles and speeches by an ordinance so long as the decision of the Punjab High Court in the Rangila Rasul case is not revised, expressing sympathy with the Muslim Outlook, Lahore, and demanding the immediate release of the two Muslim journalists.—A. P.

### DELHI MUSLIMS' ATTITUDE

#### TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

DELHI, June 30.

The Moslim meeting to protest against the "Rangila Rasul" judgment advertised by the Khilafat Committee for the 28th had to be postponed until to-night.

Mufti Kifayat Ullah will preside and it is understood that the main resolution to be adopted will condemn the judgment of Mr. Justice Kanwar Duleep Singh in acquitting the author of Rangila Rasul and also the full bench judgment convicting the editor and printer and publisher of the Moslem Outlook with whom the meeting would express sympathy and it will demand their immediate release. The meeting is expected to express resentment at the judgments and request Government to issue a communique explaining their future policy in matters like this. The meeting will probably urge Government either to file a revision before the Privy Council against the judgment of Mr. Justice Duleep Singh or show an intention of amending the criminal law of the country. In the meanwhile Government will be urged to issue an ordinance to remedy the present defect.

Mussalman shops in the city will be closed after five this evening as a mark of protest against the Lahore High Court judgments.—A. P.

### AUSTRALIA CIRCUM-AVIATED

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Sydney.—Captain Kinsford Smith has arrived in Bristol tourer aeroplane, having circum-aviated Australia in ten days, five hours, 15 minutes, covering a distance of 2,539 miles. The previous flight Round Australia was made in 1924 when Wing-Commander Goble took 22 days.—Reuter.

# BLACKETT BECOMES CHANGED MAN!

## GOLD STANDARD AND RESERVE BANK BILL.

## GOVERNMENT BUSY RE-DRAFTING.

### TALKS BETWEEN WHITEHALL AND SIMLA.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 29.

The Finance and Legislative Departments of the Government of India have been busy redrafting the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill in the light of the discussions that have so far taken place.

THE REVISED BILL

The Bill as revised will, now be placed before the meetings of the Select Committee in Calcutta which commence on the 18th of July The Committee will meet there in a, rather, expectant atmosphere, for it is generally believed that Sir Basil has slightly adjusted his views to suit the general non-official demand on some, at least, of the issues raised in Bombay.

COIN FOR NOTES.

We all know that the Government promised to consider very favourably the non-official demand for the introduction of Standard Gold Coin without any obligtion in the part of the Government to issue it now, or at any fixed time in the future. Of course the Indian public will not be fully satisfied except with a free circulation of gold coin which the Government should be obliged to give in return for notes. But, if even the statutory provision for the introduction of "coin" without necessarily the obligation on Government to issue it now is not conceded, then certainly the Committee will have met in vain indeed on this point. Even the Rt. Hon. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England giving evidence before the Currency Commission stated in answer to the Rt. Hos. Hilton Young that he hoped that the time might arrive, both in England in India, when circulation of Gold might be resumed, although he recognised that the time was very remote so far as England was concerned and that it was equally remote in the case of India.

WHAT THE PUBLIC DEMAND.

But what the non-official public now demand is not immediate introduction of Gold Currency. For, it is generally realised that India's Gold Reserves are not ample and that in the present stage of the monetary reconstruction of the world India may not be well advised in making such a demand at any rate for the time being; but there appears to be no harm, and every advantage, in putting on statute the idea of Standard Gold Coin so that the adoption of such a standard by India might be conspicuously marked. But it is an open secret that the goodwill of the India Office in London is required for this most elementary demand which, if conceded in time, will certainly help the progress of the Bill in the Central Legislature during its autumn session.

ETWEEN WHITEHALF AND SIMLA

On the equally important question of the directorate of the Reserve Bank, the Government of India have been in frequent consultation with White... in the light of the scheme presented to Sir Basil Blackett in Bombay by the Sub-Committee of the Select Committee.

The Secretary of State's decision on this point also might materially help the future course of discussions in Calcutta.

### WORLD'S SMALLEST BIBLE.

#### AIRMAN'S PRESENT TO FRENCH PRESIDENT.

LONDON, June 29.

New York.—Commander Byrd's aeroplane is inscribed with the word "peace" with oliveleaf and the "U.S. Air Mail" in small letters while its name "America" appears in huge red white and blue letters. Commander Byrd carries two small silk American flags and a copy of the smallest Bible in the world for presentation to President Doumergue. One flag is made of the original American flag which was made in 1777 while the other flag is that which Commander Byrd carried over the North Pole in 1926.—Reuter's Special.

### SENSATION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 29.

Capetown.—The action of the Senate in "wrecking" the Precious Stones Bill has caused immense sensation in Parliament. Representatives of the leading diamond interests appear to be stunned fearing an effect on the world's market and on the price of stones, but it is hoped that the fact that Government will push through the Bill in the October session will postpone all immediate evils.—Reuter.

### SANTE PRISON HOAX.

#### JOURNALIST ARRESTED

LONDON, Ju... 29.

Paris.—Maurice Pujo, chief Editor of the "Action Francaise" has been arrested. It is alleged that he had a hand in the Sante prison hoax. He was brought before the examining Magistrate and subsequently has been detained at Sante prison.—Reuter.

### MISS TO SARAH BHOR CALLED BAR

LONDON June 29.

Miss Sarah Bhor of Rangoon has been called to the English Bar.—Reuter's Special.

### RESPITE OF 30 DAYS TO SACCO AND VANZETTI.

LONDON, June 29.

Boston.—The Governor has granted 30 days' respite to Sacco and Vanzetti from the death sentence the execution of which was orginally fixed for 10th July.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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# LIQUOR-TOBACCO COMEDY.

## ALL OVER A HEAD-MASTER'S "CHOTA PEG."

## HEATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

The Municipal Corporation on Thursday recommended that the passengers should be allowed to get in from the front and get out from the rear in order to maintain their personal safety.

The Schools Committee once against came into the limelight when their report of the proceedings for the month of February came for discussion. The Corporation threw off the proposition of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey to allow councillors to address the President in Hindi. The President ruled out of order the vote of censure against Mr. Fazal Ibrahim notice of which was given by Mr. D. G. Khairaz. Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the proceedings of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be recorded.

SPECIAL PENSIONS.

The commissioner in his reply to the Corporation resolution enquiring if there were rules for determinning what constituted special and meritorious service for additional pension said:&

"Personally I think that it is impossible exactly to define the term 'specially meritorious' and that the only course is to take every case on its merits and examine its claim to be treated as 'specially meritorious.' Honesty and application to duty are postulated in every kind of service and in themselves support no claim for that service to be classed as specially meritorious. Every public servant is supposed to be honest and has to do his best to carry out his duty and it is clear therefore that a claim that service is 'specially meritorious' must be justified by something more than long and faithful service. For these reasons previous Municipal Commissioners no less than myself have on many occasions in the past found great difficulty in dealing with applications for extra pension. It is probable, however, that for every case recommended by Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation at least three have been refused. I do not think, however, that a rule can be framed as suggested in the Resolution."

The Committee recommended to record the letter.

AN AMENDMENT.

Dr. Viegas submitted that the Commissioner had made out no case for special pensions. The Municipal employees enjoyed more advantages under the new pension rules and he thought there was no necessity for special pensions.

He therefore moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Law and Procedure Committee for report.

Mr. K. A. Gole seconded the amendment which was carried.

VOTE OF CENSURE.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi then moved that the report of the Schools Committee's proceedings for the month of February 1927 be recorded.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar referred to a case of a Mohmedan Headmaster in the report who was found to be drunk and a School Mistress whose conduct was alleged to be reprehensible, and said they ought not to be in the Municipal service. The proceedings of the Schools Committee he said, had lately come into disrepute. He did not wish to say much at the time but he thought the time had come when the Corporation should discuss the whole administration of the Schools Committee on a direct vote of censure. He also protested against the way in which influence was brought to bear upon members of the Disciplinary Committee by some of the teachers.

FALSE ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Kanji K. Master assured the House that the allegations against the Head Master were false and it was not likely that a Mohmedan teacher would take liquor.

Dr. M. C. Javle urged the House not to condemn a man only on suspicion. The Head-master was certified as sober by another doctor who said that the smell was due to the chewing of pan supari mixed with a certain kind of tobacco.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla protested against the unwarranted criticisms against Schools Committee and pointed out that it was not the fault of the Committee but of the system which required improvement.

MR. PAI'S EXPLANATION.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai (Chairman, Schools Committee) said the Headmaster in question came to him at about 2 p.m. and he suspected that the Headmaster was drunk. On being questioned the headmaster denied having taken liquor and protested that it was impossible to take liquor at that time of the day. As the Secretary as well as the Parsi Chief Clerk, who were there, had also the same suspicion, he (Mr. Pai) sent for a doctor when the Headmaster admitted having taken a little liquor. Dr. Coutinho, of the Municipal Laboratory who was sent for then came, and confirmed the suspicion. The matter then came before the Schools Committee, but it was argued there that the matter being a private one, they had no right to discuss it. The Headmasted also consulted another medical man, who expressed an opinion, that the man had taken tobacco peculiar to North India which was smelling like liquor. The Headmaster was given the benefit of doubt and the question was ultimately dropped. Mr. Pai intimated that the Headmaster was still in the Municipal service.

OUT OF ORDER.

The following notice of motion standing in the name of Mr. Dostmohaned G. Khairaz was ruled out of order by the President.

"That the Corporation disapproves the conduct of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla in attempting to postpone the acceptance of the resignation of the Secretary, Schools Committee, when the Secretary's letter of resignation came before the Schools Committee for consideration."

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

## ANTI-SANGATHANIST MOVE!

### DELHI HINDUS AND CONCILIATION BOARD.

### "NONE OUGHT TO BE PARTY TO IT."

DELHI, June 30.

A meeting of the Delhi Provincial Hindu Mahasabha was called for Tuesday night, but had to be postponed owing to the want of a quorum. From enquiries made in responsible quarters it is understood that the sense of the members present was to endorse the idea of the Sabha to convene a public meeting of the Delhi Hindus and thereat pass a resolution congratulating the Punjab High Court, and specially Justice Kanwar Duleep Singh on his wise and just decision in acquitting Rajpal, the author of "Rangila Rasul" and, in convicting the editor, Printer and Publisher of "Moslem Outlook".

The Sabha condemns the patronising attitude of Sir Malcolm, Haily as shown by his reply to the Moslem deputation at Lahore the other day. In the opinion of the Sabha, the attitude of the Punjab Governor might seriously impair the impartiality and independence of the Highest Tribunal in the land and might prejudice the case against "Vartman".

ANTI-SANGATHANIST MOVE!

Other question discussed was the election of representatives to (Dr. Ansari's) the College of Electors for the Board of Conciliation. The general feeling amongst the Hindus as shown at the Maha Sabha informal discussions on Tuesday night as also at the meeting of the Hindustani Mercantile Association on June 25th and elsewhere, is against returning Hindu representatives to the Board. It is alleged that it was a move against the Hindu Sangathan because the different Hindu organisations had been invited to return their representatives individually instead of their asking the Supreme Hindu organisation, the Hindu Maha Sabha. It is argued that the present method would create rivalry amongst the collectively different Hindu Associations.

The second Hindu contention is that the Board would not totally stop cow-sacrifice, but would simply adjust the difference in the matter of disputed routes for the leading of the cows to the slaughter house and, therefore, no Hindu ought to be party to it.—A. P.

## BUNDI STATE AFFAIRS

### GOVT. OF INDIA'S INTERVENTION DEMANDED.

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 30.

Reliable information is received that the Bundi State have borrowed a further sum of Rs. 50,000 on 18th June in addition to the debts already reported of amounting to 22 lacs. A further loan of 2 lacs is also reported to be contemplated. There is a considerable discontent in the public mind on this point, as the purpose of these loans has not been made public and no constructive works started.

EXECUTIVE FIAT

One Karan Singh of the Bundi Mounted Force is reported to be in custody since May 16, and his property confiscated. Before his incarceration he was reported to have made representations to the Political Agent against the Bundi Administration. Similarly security for good behaviour has been demanded from Hariballabh Sharma a respectable citizen. He is alleged to have been suspected by the authorities to be the correspondent of newspapers criticising the Bundi State. Such executive [illegible] become the conspicious features of the [illegible] regime.

[illegible]NDENT COMMISSION [illegible]EMANDED.

There [illegible]ns to be a unanimity of public opinion [illegible] Bundi about the appointment by the [illegible]ernment of India of an independent [illegible]mission to enquire into the grievances of the people and the working of the present administration and in the meantime entrust the administration into the hads of the heir apparent.

## M. C. C. V CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

LONDON, June 28.

Owing to rain there was no play to-day in the four county cricket matches which commenced on Saturday which resulted as follows:—

The M. C. C. versus Cambridge University—Drawn.

Kent versus Yorkshire—Kent won on the first innings.

In the two matches viz., Surrey versus Somerset and Lancashire versus Derby, there was less than six hours' play. Therefore these matches will not count for the Championship.—Reuter's Special.

## PREJUDICIAL TO PRODUCTION

### DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AMONG CULTIVATORS

### PLEA FOR A CENTRAL GOVT. AGENCY.

LONDON, June 29.

London.—"I can recall tracts in the Deccan where rare holdings of suitable size and shape stood out from the surrounding ineffective cultivation like bright stars", declared Mr. J. F. Keatinge giving evidence before the Agricultural Commission. He pointed out that distribution of land among cultivators in India was most prejudicial to production, small holdings being uneconomic in size and shape.

Sir Frederick Gebbie and Sir Thomas Ward agreed with the Chairman Lord Linlithgow that the Central Government should have some agency which could settle disputes among the provincial authorities and advise them if required. They also agreed as to the desirability of reconsidering the present classification of irrigation works into productive and non-productive, taking into account not only a direct return on the capital invested, but also indirect advantages including an increase in the general revenue which followed irrigation works. Sir F. Gebbie was of opinion that each province should carry on its own research in irrigation matters, but that the Central Government should arrange to collect information from each province and communicate it to the others.—Reuter.

## MIXING IN COTTON DEPRECATED

LONDON, June 29.

Mr. V. A. Grantham of Messrs. Forbes Campbell & Co., giving evidence regarding the conditions in the cotton market deprecated the mixing of different growths. He declared that a few unscrupulous one who mixed cotton in order to have a temporary advantage over their competitors reduced the trade to the matter of who was cleverest at mixing. The Commission adjourned till Friday.—Reuter.

## MEAD'S BAD LUCK.

### MISSES 100TH "CENTURY."

LONDON, June 29.

Rain throughout the country interfered with county cricket matches, to-day. The match between Kent and Leicestershire at Tonbridge was not played. The match between Leicester and Warwick which was drawn yesterday will not count for the championship. The following are closing scores in matches which commenced to-day.

The M.C.C. versus Oxford University at Lords: The M. C. C. 82 for no wicket (Titchmarsh 52).

Essex versus Lancashire at Leyton: Essex 30 for one wicket.

Notts versus Hampshire at Nottingham: Hampshire 226 (Kennedy 53, Mead 81 S. Staples six for 69) Notts ten fro no wicket.

Northampton versus Warwick at Northampton: Warwick 184 for five (Bates 50 Quaife 60 not out).

Gloucester versus Derby at Gloucester: Derby 353 (Lee 77, Hutchinson 102, Mills seven for 98).

Somerset versus Yorkshire at Bath: Somerset 145 for seven (White 56, not out).

Sussex versus Glamorgan at Brighton: Sussex 42 for one wicket.

Leveson-Gower's XI versus Cambridge University at Eastbourne—Leveson-Gower's XI 268 for nine (Jardine 78).

Mead after a big effort to notch his hundredth century was bowled off his pads. Leg-hits and drives were a feature of his innings which lasted two hours 40 minutes. He hit 9 times to boundary and have no chance. With Kennedy who was at the wicket for ten minutes less than two hours and hit tive fours, Mead added 109 to the score in an hour and 35 minutes. Drives were a feature of Jardine's innings also, which lasted two hours. He made eleven boundary strokes.—Reuter's Special.

## A DRAWN GAME.

LONDON, June 29.

The Cricket match between the Scottish Counties and Newzealanders which began on 27th at Dundee, has ended in a draw. Newzealand 304 and 103 for eight and declared (Halley four for 31) Scottish Counties 207 (Haigh 115 Wood 50, Merrit seven for 74) and 72 for four.—Reuter's Special.

## 3 DAYS EXTENDED DUE TO RAIN.

LONDON, June 29.

The courts at Wimbledon have been washed out by rain probably necessitating an extension of three days. 13 out of the 15 courts have been practically unplayable for the past three days. To-day's matches were mostly played in rain resulting in farcical tennis.

ANOTHER PAIR OF SEMI-FINALISTS

Mrs. Mailquham and Miss Harvey entered the semi-final, defeating Madame Bordes and Mathieu 6/3 6/2. They meet Miss Heine and Mrs. Peacock who defeating Mrs. Beamish and Miss Clarke 6/1 6/0. In mixed doubles second round Mrs. and Mrs. Godfree beat Hodges and Mrs. Colegate 2/6 6/3 6/3. Miss Heine and Mrs. Peacock the St. Cloud champions, outplayed their opponents from the start. They drove a good length and followed up their smashes with spectacular over-head shots despite several falls in a slippery court.—Reuter's Special.

# MOTIVE BEHIND RETRENCHMENT.

## SABOTAGING TRADE UNION ORGANISATION.

## VICTIMISATION AT WORK.

### ALLEGATIONS AGAINST B. N. R. ADMINISTRATION.

KHARAGPUR, June 30.

"Real cause of these recurring retrenchments takes its root from the innermost desire to undermine the organised fabric of the Union and embarass its constituency with disappointments so that despondency may overtake the employees and thus tamper with their allegiance and loyalty towards the Union." In these words, the Branch Secretary of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union concludes his statement in reply to the communique issued recently by the authorities of the Railway Company.

LIST OF GRIEVANCES.

He says: "Transfer of Telephone clerks to work in different capacities at other places, transfer of a member of the Executive Committee of the Branch Union at Kharagpur working in the Engineering Department, on sentimental grounds, dismissal of six men in the Foundry shop on the day of resumption, refusal of admittance to 43 strikers on very flimsy and vexatious grounds, forfeiture of strike wages of strikers, grant of bonus to non-strikers, ban on representation of individual cases by the Union, the inauguration of the new welfare committees, and finally the present method of retrenchment,—all coming together in quick succession, in accordance with the irony of fate, perhaps tend to no victimisation. And if it is not victimisation, what else is?

"It is stated that the Railway administration is effecting retrenchment by gradually weeding out workmen who have been habitually irregular in attendance and those for whom there is no work. The employees in the shops work on "No work, no pay" system and any absence on their own account is detrimental to their own interests. They cannot voluntarily forego a day's wages for nothing unless their presence is essential and inevitable in private affairs."

SENSE OF FALSE PRESTIGE.

After mentioning the numbers of certain men who had put in service for 15 years and over, who had been sent away, the Secretary says: "Does it mean that after absorbing into the permanent list the new and the temporary hands taken in prior to and after the strike, evidently for no better qualification than that of breaking up the ranks of trade unions, the administration cannot now find sufficient work for men who have steadily and faithfully toiled for the prosperity of the Railway for periods ranging over 15 and 20 years. It is strange to point out at the fag-end of their life's journey that their attendance is bad and that they are unable to pull the weights. Is it fair, for even the most fair-minded to suck away all the life's useful vigour for years and years together and now abruptly to drive them out on flimsy grounds only to justify and up hold and perpetuate a sense of false prestige?—Free Press.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Rander Young Sunni Bohra Society has passed a resolution demanding that Government should introduce change in the law as suggested by Mr. Justice Dulip Singh in the Rangila Rasul case. Otherwise the Association fears attacks on the Prophet would cause great disturbance and lead to trouble between the two communities.—Free Press.

Speaking at the Tramway Advisory Committee, the Agent of the Tramway Company, Calcutta, declared that the Tramways existed to give the public the cheapest and easiest transport.—Free Press.

A large inoculation centre has been opened at Howrah Station for affording special facilities to intending pilgrims to the Car Festival at Puri to protect themselves from cholera.—Free Press.

A general meeting of the Lokamanya Tilak anniversary mandal was held on Tuesday evening in Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, Poona, under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. After the annual report was passed an Executive Committee for the new year was appointed.—Free Press.

Information has been received in India that at a special dinner given by the Hurlingham Club to the Army of India polo team, the Maharaja of Jodhpur was elected honorary member of the Club. The Hurlingham Committee's tribute to His Highness for the support given to the team was cabled to him, and he replied thanking the authorities for the honour done.—A.P.

The figures of traffic handled at jetties and docks and in stream and the financial result of the Calcutta Port Trust working for the year 1926-27 show that a gross tonnage of 69,72,428 tons arrived against 64,53,582 tons in the corresponding period last year. The total imports of goods were 25,45,812 against 25,25,478 tons and the total exports, 55,65,032 tons against 50,55,355 in 1925-26.—A.P.

It is understood that Messrs. Alembic Company had presented to the Government of India, Railway Department, a similar complaint against all other Railways of India.—A. P.

## WIMBLEDON TENNIS

### RESULT OF FOURTH ROUND

LONDON, June 29.

The weather was again dull and showery at Wimbledon to-day, but there was a fair attendance including the Premier Mr. Baldwin. In the third round of men's doubles, Brugnon and Cochet beat Kozeluh and Gottlieb 6/2, 6/2, 6/3. In the fourth round Tilden and Hunter beat N. Latchford and R. Pryce-Jones 7/5, 6/3, 6/3. There was frequent interruption in all matches owing to rain.—Reuter's Special.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Out-patients Ward of the Sassoon Hospital, the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the new Women's Prison on Wednesday.

After his assumption of office on Thursday His Excellency Sir Laurie Hammond held a durbar at Government House, shillong.

## ANOTHER RESPITE.

LONDON, June 29.

Boston.—A similar respite has been granted to Celestino and Madeiros who were senteneed to death for another murder. Madeiros asserted that he was a member of a gang which committed the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted and that they are not implicated.—Reuter.

## DIRECT ACTION AGAIN!

### WORKING COMMITTEE CRITICISED

NAGPUR, June 30.

Mr. Sambamurti addressed a public meeting last night, when he once again criticised the Working Committee of the Congress for exonerating the Madras Swarajists by the back door. He declared that, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had sounded the death-knell of the Swaraj Party by proposing to the Working Committee that Congressmen should support even a non-Congress Ministry. He was of opinion that Swaraja could nit be achieved by offering co-operation or by drafting paper constitutions for the sake of the Royal Commission. Swaraj, he said, could be secured by direct action only and by determined resistence to the bureaucracy.

WORKING COMMITTEE SHOULD RESIGN.

The All-India Congress Committee had passed a resolution for the boycott of British goods, and he was sorry that the Working Committee had done nothing in the matter. They have not taken any steps, he said, to work out the resolution according to the mandate of the All-India Congress Committee. If Congress leaders were not prepared to do as much even as the Responsivists, Mr. Sambamurti said they ought to resign. The Working Committee of the Congress ought to resign in a body and make room for those who would work out the programme laid down by the Congress.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Mr. Sambamurti suggesfed that the Madras Congress should be called upon to define India's goal as "Complete Independence!" India, he said, did not want dominion status as the President of the Assembly, Mr. V. J. Patel had recently expressed. To keep the spirit of resistence alone he wanted a vigorous campaign of civil resistence to be carried all over the country. He did not want a mere movement of giving up titles and boycotting official functions and dinners. What he wanted was a movement that will ultimately lead to non-payment of taxes all round and all over the country.—Free Press.

## SUCCESSFUL TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT

LONDON, June 29.

A Trans-Pacific flight from San Francisco to Honolulu has been accomplished by the American aviator, Lieutenant Naitland, in an Army Fokker aeroplane. He left Oakland at seven yesterday morning and arrived at Honolulu at six this morning.—Reuter.

LONDON June 30.

Lieutenant Maitland's trans-Pacific flight was carried out in 25 hours 43 minutes.—Reuter.

## "NAYAK" EDITOR ACQUITTED

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders in the case in which Dr. Protap Chandar Guha Roy and Mr. Samendra Nath Roy, editor and printer respectively of "Nayak" a vernacular daily, were charged with sedition in connection with an article entitled "Sabash" which appeared in that paper on January 24th last. The Magistrate acquitted both the accused.—A. P.

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## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. C. M. Lobo, LL.B., relinquished charge of the office of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 20th June.

Captain B. P. Ross-Hurst, M.C., Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted leave on average pay for eight months on relief by Captain G. A. Falconer.

Mr. V. V. Bapat, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum and Dharwar, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. V. V. Kamat, on leave.

Mr. V. B. Halbhavi, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. Bapat.

Messrs. G. B. Constantine, I.C.S., and H. V. V. Rai Iengar, I.C.S., Assistant Collectors and Magistrates of the Third Class, Sholapur and Ahmedabad, are appointed, to be Magistrates of the Second Class in their respective districts.

Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Reverend B. I. Morgan to be Assistant Chaplain of Karachi from the 3rd June 1927 vice the Reverend R. C. Bartels, transferred.

The services of the Rev. R. C. Bartels of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with effect from the 30th May 1927.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend O. A. Dahlgren, Minister of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission of North America, Pimpalner.

Mr. H. F. Ball, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps during the absence of the Honourable Mr. G. A. Thomas, on special duty.

A temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector is created for a period of four months and to appoint Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Deshmukh hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. R. S. Kasargode, Asst. Professor of Entomology, deputed, to special duty is granted leave on average pay for 3 months with effect from 15th June, 1927.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to make the following appointments:—With effect from 1st August 1927 vice Mr. P. S. Pearson, C.I.E. retired—Mr. P. E. Aitchison to be Conservator of Forests. With effect from 7th August 1927 vice Mr. A. G. Edie, C.I.E., retired—Mr. E. M. Hodgson, to be Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency and Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert to be Conservator of Forests.

Mr. S. G. Bhalerao, to be Crop Botanist to Government vice Mr. R. K. Bhide, retired.

Mr. G. K. Ranade, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate, for four months, in continuation of the leave on average pay for one month granted to him.

Mr. K. S. Kulkarni to act as Assistant Professor of Agriculture with effect from 10th June 1927 vice Mr. Ranade.

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., to be Financial Adviser, Development and Public Works Departments including the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction in addition to his duties as Deputy Secretary to Government Finance Department, with effect from 25th June 1927.

Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee to officiate as Lecturer in English at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, vice Mr. V. B. Anklesaria.

Mr. M. S. Shah, Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, to be Lecturer in Chemistry at the Deccan College, Poona, from the date of his return from leave.

Mr. S. B. Ranade, Assistant Lecturer in Botany at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, to be Lecturer in Biology at the Deccan College, Poona.

Mr. R. C. Shah, Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, to officiate as Lecturer in Chemistry at the Deccan College, Poona, pending arrival of Mr. M. S. Shah.

Dr. N. B. Majmundar, resumed charge of the Dispensary at Bulsar, with effect from the forenoon of 7th June 1927.

Mr. C. M. Lobo, to act as Government Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and District Government Pleader, Karachi, vice Mr. T. G. Elphinston, Bar-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. M. Lobo, to act as Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, vice Mr. Elphinston proceeding on leave.

Mr. T. G. Elphinston, Bar-at-Law, Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, Government Pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and District Government Pleader, Karachi, is granted leave of absence for three months with effect from the 8th July 1927, or such prior date as he may avail himself of it.

## BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

The following candidates have passed the G. D. A. Examination this year from the above Institute:—

J. R. Irani, B.A., S. Sandram, M.A., G. V. Deshmukh, B.A., A. J. Wadia, B.A., M. R. Khanna, B.A., G. M. Pal, B.A., P. P. Thirumoorthy, D. D. Bhajiwalla, K. V. Shamboone, E. M. D'Sa, G. G. Varier, B. C. Abhyankar, V. H. Deshpande, B. M. Mehta, G. V. Damle, V. H. Shande, N. C. Sethna, P. N. Patankar, B. D. Bhonde, T. S. Venkateswaran, G. A. Dewoolkar, S. N. Rai.

The Institute has secured 43 per cent passes.

## CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARES MARKET.

### V. H. A. GANNY.

Calcutta, June 25.

Jutes:—As forecasted in our report of last week, the improvement in Jute section has been maintained and prices this week have to be written up. The market after opening steady eased a little towards the middle of the week only to record a further rise at the close. The rise is the more phenomenal in view of the fact that the Hessian market has not shown any further appreciable improvement in prices that that shown in last report. The speculative counters Howrah and Clive after opening at 54/8 and 45/12 eased a little and again firmed up towards the close quoting 56 and 46/12 respectively. After office hours the quotations were 55/10 and 46/8 respectively. Similarly the higher denomination shares record a further rise all round and the values are in favour of sellers. Auckland had buyers at 356, Lansdowne at 342 showing a rise of 15 to 16 points this week:: Dalhousie at 559, Standard at 543 showing a rise of 33 to 35 points. In the Yule group, Orient done at 304 x.d., Cheviot 342 x.d., Delta 685 c.d., Caledonian 715 x.d. For Williams registers an abrupt rise of 40 points closing at 437. Fort Gloster closes at 1090 showing a rise of 70 to 80 points.

Cottons:—Early in the week the general trend was dull but towards the close Dunbar which opened at 221 closed at Rs. 236. Other concerns are practically neglected.

Coals:—This section ruled quiet, with only a moderate business passing.

Tea Shares:—The general tone of this section under review is steady. Bishnnath, Gohpur, Hottikhira and Teestavelley had buyers at Rs. 37/4 c.d., 10/8., 29/8 and 43 respectively. East India shew a little

## SOUTH INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

### BANGALORE CITY—3RD TO 8TH JULY

Mahatam Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Gangadhrarao Deshpande, Bapu Rajendra Prasad and others will speak at the Exhibition. Chief feature will be:—

1. Demonstration of ginning, carding, spinning and weaving.
2. Professional spinners from various parts of Tamilnad, Kerala Karnatak and Andhra will demonstrate their art.
3. All-India spinning competition, some of whom have made fine records.
4. Charts, picture and figures showing progress and utility of the movement.
5. Self-spun and historic exhibits.
6. Khadi of the best quality from South India.

The Exhibition will be held in the National High School Premises, Basavangudi.

improvement and were done at 23/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank F. P. are quoted at Rs. 1492/8 and Contry were in demand at Rs. 372. Allahabad Bank preference were dealt in Rs. 106 x.d.

Govt. Securities:—This section ruled unchanged but with a moderate business passing.

Miscellaneous:—We are further supported in our forecast of Indian Iron and Steel shares as this week the rise is remarkable. The market has steadily improved and after opening at 14/12 c.d., touched 16/10 x.d., closing easy at 16/6 x.d. We now presume there will we a little setback next week, as there will be in evidence a good deal of profit taking.

Bengal Iron the sister concern this week shows a decline in prices as a lot of confusion prevails in this market, as the scrips are available in London Stock Exchange, and hence the operators here owing to misconception are selling off but there is a little doubt that the transfer conditions becoming convenient the market must show a higher tendency.

There was a large turn-over in Kumardhuby Engineering Works recording a rise of one rupee closing firm at 3/8. There was a lot of buying pressure of Titaghur Paper moving up in price at a jump quoting 7/8 and closing easier at 7. Bengal Telephone were steady at Rs. 14.

## AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Rain during week in parts of Thar Parkar, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Sawantwadi, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Sowing generally in progress. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient in parts of East Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Water for cultivation was deficient in parts of Sind. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Locusts caused damage in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Larkhana. Slight damage was caused by insects in Upper Sind Frontier. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

| | Percentage below normal. |
|---|---|
| Sind | 25 to 53 |
| Gujarat | 18 to 42 |
| Konkan | 31 to 38 |
| Deccan | 23 to 47 |
| Karnatak | 26 to 37 |

PERSONS ON RELIEF.—There were 2,470 persons on gratuitous relief in the Ahmednagar District and 1,222 persons in the Poona District on the last day of the [illegible]nding 18th June 1927.

## FOREST POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

### PLEA FOR AN ELECTIVE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

Mr. M. S. Aney, Member, Legislative Assembly Yeotmal, has forwarded the following to the Deputy Commissioner, District Yeotmal, Yeotmal:—

I beg to submit the following opinion on the questions raised in the resolution adopted by the Council of State on the 5th March 1927, viz., the revision of the Indian Forest Act of 1878 and the suitability of the appointment of a Committee for the same.

The original resolution moved by the Hon. Anugraha Narayan Sinha was as follows:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to appoint a Committee to examine Act VII of 1878 and other cognate Acts with a view to suggesting such revision thereof as may have become necessary."

To this the Hon. Maneckji Dadabhoy moved an amendment which was accepted by the House and the Government, in the form in which the resolution stands worded at present. But the Hon. Sir Maneckji in moving his amendment made it abundantly clear that he was moving it not because he did not realise the necessity of accepting the original proposition on merits but because he felt that there were technical difficulties that would come in the way of the Government of India in accepting the original proposition. He made his position perfectly clear in the following words:—

"Sir we are all in deep sympathy with the resolution and we are all obliged to our Hon. friend Mr. Sinha for bringing forward this matter before the House. He has explained at some length the many defects existing in the Act. I do not wish to go over the same grounds, because only a week ago this question was fully discussed in this House and my Hon. friends Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. Ramadas Pantalu pointed out some of the most objectionable features of the existing Act, the removal of which has my entire sympathy. This Act was passed as far back as 1878 and many of its provisions have now become obsolete, or at any rate, they are not suitable to existing conditions. It is essentially necessary that a revision of this Act should be undertaken without any further delay. We are in agreement with the Hon. mover of this resolution to this extent that some of the hardships which are caused by the operation of the existing Act should be immediately removed."

### MISCONCEPTION OF FACTS.

It is important to note that the Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mohammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur in replying to the debate on behalf of the Government only tried to remove what he thought to be misconception of facts and law, on the part of some members of the House. He did not contravert the points on which the necessity for revision was urged by the House. So in accepting the amendment on behalf of the Government of India, he may be said to have implicitly conceded the necessity of the revision of the Act of 1878 and other cognate laws without delay, though for technical reasons of a constitutional nature he had to accept the amendment and not the original proposition. Thus the entire non-official opinion in the Council and the official opinion too in so far as it was reflected in the speeches of the Hon. S. R. Das and Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Habibullah Sahib Bahadur was in favour of urging for immediate revision of the Act of 1878 and other cognate forest laws.

The majority in the Indian Legislative Assembly clearly expressed itself in favour of the revision of the Act of 1878 and other laws by carrying the motion for referring the Indian Forest Bill to Select Committee on the 26th March 1927 in teeth of strenuous opposition from the official benches. Here also it is important to observe that the opposition was based not on merits but on the technical ground that consideration of substantial amendments to the provisions of a consolidating Bill was out of order and inexpedient and therefore the motion for any reference of the bill to the Select Committee for consideration of such amendments was unjustifiable. The House, however, in its anxiety to get the Act revised, insisted on carrying the motion and the same was carried by a majority.

I have dwelt at some length on this point, as I feel that the wording of the resolution is likely to create some misconception about the position of the two Houses of the Central Legislature in the minds of persons who have no access to the proceedings or the volumes of debates of the Central Legislature. Both the Houses may be practically taken to have agreed on the vital point, viz., the immediate necessity of revising the Acts in question. Points of difference between the official view and the non-official view were simply of a technical nature.

### MUDDIMAN COMMITTEE ON FORESTS.

The question, to what extent the Central Government should hereafter control the provincial administration is of some importance in view of the fact that under the Reforms Act and the devolution rules framed thereunder, the subject has not merely been provincialized but already put on the list of transferred subjects in two important provinces. The Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman and generally styled as 'Muddiman Committee' evidently after watching the working of the ministerial control over the administration of Forests in Bombay, has recommended that it should be a transferred department in all the major provinces. The justification for close supervision and control of the Central Government no longer exists as the Forest revenues in the provinces are no longer divided and Central Government has absolutely no interest in those revenues. But as long as the Forest administration is being run under the existing laws and rules framed thereunder, this control of the Minister and the provincial Legislature through him is bound to be nominal. The spirit underlying the present Acts is of an autocratic nature absolutely intolerant even of advice, not to speak of intereference of the non-official representatives with the policy dictated from the Forest Headquarters at Simla and Delhi. The responsibility of the Minister, therefore, is under the existing circumstances something akin to that of a task-master entrusted with the duty of checking the reports of the conservators on the various branches of the forests in his jurisdiction in accordance with certain principles and formulae in the shaping of which he has no hand. There is not and can never be any scope for him to lay down broad policies in regard to forest administration in response to popular demands and requirements of the people.

### FOSTERING JEALOUSY.

I have not referrred to the numerous grievances which the existing laws have given rise to. Particularly, the problems of cattle-breeding and the rearing of the agricultural stock have now assumed an aspect to which the Government of India and the Provincial Governments can no longer afford to remain indifferent. It is up to them to see and realise how drastically the forest laws have helped to aggravate the miseries of the rural population. Very often the Government pose to be the champions of the dumb millions living in the rural area and to some extent they are responsible also for fostering, if not actually creating, an unhealthy feeling of jealousy between the two sections of the Indian population, rural and urban. It has been sometimes represented that hitherto the urban population has appropriated all the advantages of the British rule to themselves even at the cost of the rural population. The history of the Forest Department and methods of its administration will show to any unbiassed mind, how far the Government have shown any respect or scruples for the communal rights that have undoubtedly been in existence in this country from times immemorial in their zeal for extracting as much revenue as possible out of the forest estates. Here is an opportunity for the Government both Central and local to vindicate their reputation and undo the wrong by transferring the communal forests to the control of the village Panchayats and the general administration of the Department to the control of their representatives in the Provincial Legislatures and make a serious attempt to develop the forest resources by scientific methods with their advice and assistance.

I am clearly of opinion that unless this catholic spirit in favour of popular control is reflected expressly in the Acts which lay down the basic provisions, all hopes of improvement of the forest administration on lines beneficial to the people are simply futile.

I strongly urge the Government that the Government of India should in consultation with the local Governments proceed to fix the total number of persons to membership on this Committee and also allot certain number of seats to the Central Legislature and the remaining to the Legislatures of the provinces which are vitally concerned in the administration of the forests and then call upon the two Chambers of the Central Legislature to elect the number allotted to them and also the Provincial Legislatures to elect their own represe[illegible] upto the limit fixed for them. [illegible]sponsible officer of the Imperial Fo[illegible] who has long and wide ex[illegible]ld work as the Secretary [illegible]ittee. My point is that th[illegible]should be mainly elective and [illegible] to consist of non-official

## ADDING TO THE RIGOUR

### NEW RULES FOR CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

### TITLE-A DIS-QUALIFICATION.

MADRAS, June 29.

Kilandal, a local Congressman, has notified intention of moving at the forthcoming A. I. C. C. meeting a resolution recommending that the membership of the Congress should wherever applicable be conditional upon the applicant resigning any title he might have been granted by Government, that members of the Congress who are title-holders should forthwith resign their titles publicly and that admission to the Congress membership should be conditional upon the applicant signing a pledge that he would stand by nationalism as against communalism.—A. P.

## WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 1ST)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

### SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, let the divine truth be divulged to you, and have courage and patience to hear that though your life is full of ventures and daredevil exploits they will not be productive of results to your heart's satisfaction. Disaster is writ large on your "kapala" (brow). You will often wish you had not graced the world with your presence, but you must know you can't go against Nature's plan. You are merely a pawn in her shrewd game, a veritable marionette to be danced as and when and in whatsoever presence she likes!—just like the "Mistress of the Sea" who makes, under the special God-given trusteeship and mandate, the weaker 'vessels' of the nations dance as she pleases! You are a zealous shikari but will rarely be able to bag any game or even to wound a few birds. When your friends, on knowing your bad luck, will try to dissuade you from going after a risky and unproductive job, you will sing your favourite song "plagiarised" from a Hunt Book:—

Oh, let not sage or moralist, the well-loved sport decry,
We'll claim a warrant for the game from all antiquity.
'Twas thus Meleager's prowess in the chase was tried
'Twas thus Ascanius' youth was fired
'Twas thus Adonis died.

It should be stated that Adonis the mythological type of manly beauty (samples of which we rarely see nowadays) was killed by a boar in hunting, probably through the machinations of Venus who was mad after him!

Regardless of their advice you will pursue your own foolish course. You are born to love, not to look or listen. In your shikaring expedition after human hogs you will fare worse and will have to leave your country just to avoid the taking place of a "cause celebre," and go to distant lands like America or Pantagonia, on the plausible excuse of learning some fine art (and the world knows very well what art you would excel in) or for the sake of health. There also you will try your old game of "double shikaring." Also you will try to pose yourself as a "big gun" of India, a great politician greater than even Gokhale, Mehta or the "G.O.M. of India", and on the strength of a name which you owned (due to the investment of a couple of thousands of rupees from your wife's parents) in India about 20 years ago, and which existed on this mutable world for a few weeks or months set the mask you will give lectures on India, with such synonyms [illegible] as "What ails India" "Truth about India" etc., (as mine the lectures that Indians are loyal to the British Government and so forth and so on) increasing the strength of [illegible] by [illegible] and associations!

## OUR "GARRULOUS" CORPORATORS.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

The Bombay Municipality is a very garrulous body. Much of the otherwise useful work it is within its power to do is lost upon the town owing to this vice of "garrulity." The monsoon brings with it all its terrors to the poor people in the town whose residences are some of the meanest and most wretched imaginable. I have not visited a single poor labourer's residence either in De'Lisle Road, Fergusson Road, Sun Mill Road, and others in the industrial area where I have not found the following:—

1(1) Roof leaking. (2) Walls split and water percolating. (3) Floors ripped open. (4) Verandah surrounded with heaps of filth. (5) Surroundings full of water sometimes enough for a swimming bath. (6) Gallery and staircases having no railings. Head railings. (7) Privies having no doors or no door even. (8) Wells full of swimming water. What more?

## HOW THEY DEVELOP CO-OPERATION.

### PUNJAB'S EXCEPTIONAL METHOD.

### GOVT.'S "COW AND CABBAGE POLICY."

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 29.

The co-operative credit movement is no doubt very beneficial, but the methods by which the authorities in the Punjab are anxious to develop it are certainly open to exception. This evening at the Viceregal Lodge in the presence of such distinguished personages as Lord Irwin, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Mahomed Habibullah and the Minister of Agriculture in the Punjab, there was a cinema show which has been described in some quarters as savouring of anti-Hindu propoganda.

COMMUNAL PARTIALITY.

The controversy over the Money Lenders' Bill in the Punjab Legislative Council is still fresh in our memory, and the manner of the film production this evening only confirms the belief that the Punjab Government is prone to be partial towards a certain community. It is a pity that the educative propaganda should wear a severely communal aspect as exemplified in the story presented by Mr. Strictland, the head of the co-operative credit movement in the Punjab. The story is simply this. One Nawab Khan, the headman of a village owns twenty-five acres of land and possesses a great hold on the people by his large hearted hospitality. The rinderpest disease gets hold of the cattle, and Nawab Khan loses a number of cattle. He, therefore, borrows Rs. 300 from a Hindu money-lender, named Mula Shah. When the time for payment comes Nawab Khan with some difficulty raises the amount and wants to pay up the debt together with the interest which had grown because of the high rate at which the loan was given. But even then the money-lender would not receive the dues. He very politely and tactfully manages to put the debtor off with the result that Nawab Khan does not pay the loan.

Meanwhile the marriage of Nawab Khan's daughter is arranged in order to maintain the prestige of the headman. Nawab Khan arranges everything on a grand scale. He borrows from the same money-lender at an exorbitant rate of interest. After some time the money-lender obtains a decree against Nawab Khan for a sum of Rs. 2,500 although the sum actually borrowed was only Rs. 900. The Mussalman headman mortgages half his landed property for Rs. 1000 and pawns his wife's jewels for Rs. 500 and after paying up this amount, executes a pronote for the balance of Rs. 1,000.

CO-OPERATION LAST RESORT.

Nawab Khan thus loses his influence in the village and finds himself unable to maintain his respectability attached to a headman. At this time he accidentally hears a lecture on co-operative credit delivered by a police officer and being impressed by it, he determines to take advantage of a co-operative credit bank started at Gujranwala. The rate of interest at which he obtains money to repay his debt is very low, and in a short time he once again becomes a flourishing agriculturist. Nawab Khan thereupon takes a zealous interest in the spread of co-operative credit in the rural areas and for his labours in this connection he receives recognition at the Public Darbar held by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

But Mula Shah finding his profession as money-lender not very profitable in the village gravitates to a city where he utilises his talents in some other direction. He begins his career as a cotton merchant and his slow degrees becomes once more prosperous, owing motor cars and doing extensive business. It is significantly added that after some time both the Nawab Khan and Mula Shah has many occasions to meet each other, and there are friendly relations between both.

COVT'S "COW AND CABBAGE POLICY."

This is all the story as depicted. But what is the moral? Quite apart from the communal touch ascribed to it, the impression is clear. The Viceregal Lodge seems to be immersed in the belief that political subjugation on the one hand, blended with a "cow and cabbage policy" on the other hand are the panacea to Indian ills. Both these are out of date and the film production is not likely to mislead anyone about the intentions of the present Government. If all that has been shown by Mr. Strictland is true then surely there is something radically wrong in the administration of the Punjab.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS.

### "A WICKED SYSTEM."

### HEAD TEACHERS' CONDEMNATION

"The whining schoolboy has disappeared and truanting is well nigh non-existent" declared Mr. A. Saywell (London) at the session of the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers at Liverpool writes the "Daily Herald".

He was moving a resolution deprecating attempts to reintroduce external examinations, and expressing the opinion that this would substitute "cramming" for true education.

In a strong condemnation of the old system of examinations, Mr. Saywell said that to impart knowledge by force was as unrighteous as forcible feeding. Both were now totally discredited.

There were the stern inspector, the hard facts, the atmosphere of fear, the unnatural standard of excellence expected and, the detention and other punishments which were the lot of the backward scholar.

"The sadness and cruelty of it all," declared Mr. Saywell. One hoped that it was as obsolete as the thumbscrew and other instruments of torture, and would never be heard of in the 20th century.

It was the wickedest system ever imposed upon children and the teachers are prepared to resist to the uttermost any return to those evil days.

Mr. W. E. Summers (Pontypridd), seconding, said that no one wanted the return of the old external examinations.

WANTED BY NOBODY.

"The parents," he continued, "do not want them; they are a very enlightened lot of parents in Britain to-day. The inspectors do not want them, we do not want them. I am beginning to ask myself who does want these things.

"We want to resist the return of those terrible days when the noughts were on the children's slates and the crosses were on their backs."

We know who want these examinations, said Miss Marston (Birmingham). They are the employers, who want the fitness of the mind of the adult and to pay the wages of a child. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The conference recorded an emphatic protest against the compulsory retirement before the age of 65 of any teacher rendering efficient service.

Mr. H. J. Jackson (general secretary), said that the 1925 Act fixed compulsory retirement at the age of 65 with optional retirement at 60. Towards their superannuation teachers were called on to pay 5 per cent. of their salaries and they retired on a pension based on the average salary of the last five years of service.

In certain cases under certain local education authorities teachers on reaching the age of optional retirement had been compulsorily retired.

NOT PARLIAMENTS WILL.

"We as a profession," said Mr. Jackson, "hold that that is a violation of will of the people as expressed by Parliament. (Cheers). The local education authority very little indeed, because if a teacher at the maximum is retired another teacher steps up, to take his or her place. The savings, and it is very little, is at the end of the scale."

W. E. Summers (Pontypridd) said that the human aspect of the question should not be forgotten. "There is no magic in the age of 60", he said. "I have seen men and women at this conference who have passed beyond that age who as far as "joie de vivre" and the power to work as concerned have many years before them."

The conference adopted resolutions appealing to the Home Office for an inquiry into by-laws and licensing conditions affecting cinemas, with the object of discovering their adequacy in supporting the findings of the British Board of Censors, and expressing the opinion that many of the posters advertising cinema productions should not be publicly exhibited, as they had a definitely harmful effect on children.

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Col. J. Norman Walker, I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy has been selected Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, in succession to Lt.-Col. K. V. Kukaday.—Free Press.

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## *GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS*

### LABOUR LAWS IN TURKEY

"As-Siyasa" of Cairo understands that negotiations are proceeding between Persia and Turkey with regard to the construction of a railway line between Trebizond and Teheran. After the completion of this line it is proposed to extend the same as far as Afghanistan."("Hamdard")

"Arjun" states that only 375 cows were slaughtered in Delhi during the three days of the Id festival.

"We congratulate the inhabitants of Muttra on maintaining Hindu-Muslim unity and showing a spirit of toleration. Just as the Dasehra festival passed off quietly there, in the same way the Id also passed off without any unpleasant incident. The sight which could be seen during the N. C. O. days, was witnessed in Muttra at the time of the last Id festival. We wish other cities to follow the example of Muttra." ("Abhyudaya").

"Mr. Hornimna is advising the Congress to put into practice the original programme of non-co-operation as it stood in 1921 But the difficulty is that the Congress has, after a sufficient experience, given up the programme of non-co-operation. Even Mahatma Gandhi who had framed the programme, has suspended it. And in view of the present state of affairs prevailing in the country one cannot say as to when the Hindus, the Musalmans, the Christians, the Parsis and others will assemble under one banner and make a combined effort to free their mother-country. In these circumstances it is extremely absurd to resort at this juncture to the N. C. O. Programme of 1921." ("Toi")

CONSCRIPTION IN TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of "Al-Ahram" states that Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha will deliver a very important address at the last meeting of the National Assembly when the Ghazi will review the events of the last seven years. It is understood that a reference will also be made to such political agreements as have not come before the public as yet. The address will cover about 300 pages." ("Hamdard").

"The National Defence Committee of Turkey has drafted a bill whereby it will be incumbent on every man, between the age of 20 and 46, to put in some military service. This service will be compulsory and will cover varying periods, from 1 1/2 years to 3 years. No volunteer will be admitted for service who is below 18 years of age. This bill aims at making the entire Turkish nation a nation of disciplined and trained soldiers. It is hoped that the consequences of this step will be very far-reaching for Turkey." ("Al-Hilal". Calcutta).

"A bill is at present before the Turkish Assembly which concerns mill-owners as well as workmen. The bill provides for the following:—(1) No child below 10 will be employed in the mills and workshops; (2) Workmen will work for 10 hours, inclusive of one hour's interval, with this proviso that in cases of special emergency the workmen shall work for 12 hours. (3) No workmen will be dismissed without a due notice of 15 days. He can also resign after giving a 15 days' notice to his employer. The mill-owners and the proprietors of work-shops will, as in duty bound, look after the health of their employees by making a provision of free dispensaries for them. (4) The funeral expenses of those workmen who die while doing their duty, will be borne by the mill-owners, and the latter will have to pay to the immediate dependents of the deceased a sum equivalent to his 20 months' earning." ("Al-Hilal").

Commenting on Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah's speech which he delivered the other day in London under the Presidentship of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, "Riyasat" observes:—We want to put one question to the Sardar, and it is as to who appointed him to speak in the name of the Indian people. What right had he to speak against the sentiments of the 32 crores of Indians and make India look small in the eyes of others? In our opinions it is necessary that some responsible body of public opinion may come forward and declare in open terms that this man has nothing to do with the feelings of the Indians." ("Riyasat").

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A Calcutta message says:—

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee concluded the hearing of the complaint made by Alembic Chemical Works of Baroda against the classification of goods and rates of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The Advocate-General in the course of his argument pointed out that the rates charged by the B. B. and C. I. Railway were not unauthorised. The report of the Committee would be duly submitted to Government.

During the week ending the 25th instant the total mortality in Bombay viz., 458 was 5 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 26th week of 1926 when the mortality was 605 and death rate 24.5.

A Lahore message says: "The supplementary Haveli Kabli Mall riot case has been adjourned till the 11th proximo as the accused have applied for bail."—Free Press.

A Calcutta message says: "Respectful homage was paid on Wednesday morning to Bengal's epic poet and first writer of Bengali blank-verse, Michael Madhusudhan Dutt who died this day 54 years ago in 1873. Wreathes were placed on his tomb erected by his grateful and admiring countrymen in 1888 which bear the epithet written by the poet himself before his death.—Free Press.

## RULERS AND PUBLIC REVENUES

### INFORMATION INVITED

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Knowledge is power. To ask for knowledge is to ask for light. Without light man is apt to grope in darkness. Kingship is a sacred and responsible institution. None should explore the ignorance of the masses, much less the kings, nor any in their name. Stern realities are best told with relentless rigour. I am asking for truth, the whole of truth and nothing but truth.

The following article is issued in the hope that it would "catch the eye" of the rulers of Indian States and of the representatives of their subjects. The former are so many been jewelled anachronisms and the latter self-esteemed pusillanimous automata with the result that permanent problems affecting the very life and death of the governed go by default. None who loves to come face to face with truth can cross me in the above assertion. The representatives are more pusillanimous than self-esteemed. This much modification perhaps is called for, but no more.

I had just a small idle hour hanging about me the other afternoon. I proposed to turn it to good account. I wended my way into the Public Library, seized the Statesman's Year Book for 1926, took out figures from odd pages and prepared a statistical table which I shall immediately present hereunder both to the princes and to the thinking section of their subjects.

| Name of Country. | Year. | Public Revenue. | Portion taken by the Ruler in every Rs. 1,350 of the Public Revenue. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mysore | Average | Rs. 3,25,00,000 | Rs. 13-5—£1 | 113 13 0 |
| Denmark | 1926-27 | Krs. 382,000,000 | Krs. 18—£1 | 4 5 0 |
| Spain | 1925-26 | £11,000,000 | £1—Rs. 13-5 | 4 3 0 |
| Japan | 1926-27 | Yen. 1,598,000,000 | Yen. 1—Sh. 2 | 3 12 0 |
| Sweden | 1925-26 | £40,000,000 | £1—Rs. 13-5 | 3 4 0 |
| Holland | 1926 | Guilders. 700,000,000 | Gui. 12—£1 | 2 8 0 |
| Norway | 1926-21 | Krs. 417,000,000 | Krs. 18—£1 | 2 4 0 |
| Great Britain | 1925 | £724,000,000 | £1—13.5 | 1 6 0 |
| Belgium | 1925 | Fr. 4,270,000,000 | Fr. 25.2—£1 | 1 0 8 |
| Italy | 1926-27 | Lire 20,898,000,000 | Lire 25.2—£1 | 0 13 0 |
| Rumania | 1926 | Lei 28,200,000,000 | Lei 100—Fr. 1 | 0 9 3 |
| Rulers Civil List. | Exchange Rate. | | | |

Of course the figures quoted hereabove are not strictly accurate. They are simply approximate and, I dare say, in the close neighbourhood of accuracy. The earnings the rulers get from their private properties have not entered into this calculation. I did not want to intrude upon the serenity of their sanctuaries with my irreverent pen. I have simply considered the published figures, showing what portion of the public revenues the rulers consume. I have merely presented statistics and it may not take long for the discerning reader to draw his own conclusions.

I have looked into various publications in vain to find out just what part of the general revenues the Rajas, Maharajas, Maharajadhirajas, and the Nizams, Nawabs and the Begums of the 500 and odd Indian States appropriate to themselves. The information I have been able to lay hands on is scanty and means precious little. I invite publicists of standing to contribute in these columns a statement showing the figures for the general revenues, public expenditure and the palace expenditure in respect of at least a few of the major States of Feudatory India. Information regaraing the private properties of the rulers and the incomes they derive from them is eagerly welcome. I do not want apologetic sycophants and titled lackeys to tell me that the few kings that survive in Europe get proportionately larger sums from public revenues than their contemporaries in India. This is quite patent and only natural, considering the enormous revenues contributed by their peoples who own properties and earn incomes entirely out of proportion to what the people in India own and earn. In view of our diminished income and low standard of living bare justice demands, if anything, that the rulers in India should take proportionately lesser sums from the public revenues than their cousins across the seas. The rulers between themselves administer quite one-third of the entire area of India, and hold sway over nearly one-fourth of India's total population. And it is right that their subjects know the [illegible] of the taxes they contribute them. I am both thirsty and [illegible] information and hence this [illegible] etc.

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**JEWELLER' AGAINST**

**EXTRADITED, C**

Arthur Abra[illegible] Perry, alias [illegible] rested on Thur[illegible] with a case in [illegible] lakhs, was pro[illegible]

Police Sergea[illegible] wood, of the [illegible] present in th[illegible] custody. Litt[illegible] tion warran[illegible] against Per[illegible] of trust.

The Mag[illegible] Perry to the [illegible] lice.—Free [illegible]

## BIRLDING THE NEW ANGORA

### INTERVIEW WITH PREFECT

The Prefect of Angora, Assaf Bey, to whom has fallen the task of supervising the development of the new capital, yesterday gave me some details of the rapid construction of the "new town," writes the Angora correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The "old town"—whether it be the purely antique Turkish quarter on the hill of the citadel, or the lower quarter on the edge of the plain—is too difficult a problem for any radical scheme of town-planning improvement. Already built over in unscientific days, it now only admits of minor changes such as the cutting off of dangerous corners and the widening of streets, especially in view of the hundredfold enhanced price of all landed property at the new capital, which makes expropriation prohibitive.

It is on building the "new town" that we have to concentrate, said Assaf Bey. This runs out a distance of seven kilometres or more along the plain and up the slopes of Tchankaya, where the Ghazi resides. Its main artery is the "Grand Boulevard Ghazi," a double road forty metres wide, centred by a platform of trees. We have completed one kilometre of its length in the past three months, and shall go on with it during the rest of the year. At its end towards Tchankaya there will be an open planted space, already begun, of 55,000 square metres, where the Ghazi's statue will be placed. Thence the Boulevard will branch into three roads each twenty-five metres wide, running one to Tchankaya, one to Airandji, and one to Dikman.

It is a long this artery and between these three branching roads that the new residential villas, the embassies and legations, the great administrative offices and blocks of flats are beginning to arise. Already at Yenichehir, or "new town," halfway along the Boulevard, you find a pretty little settlement of white-stone red-roofed villas, even with a Casino, and they succeed one another all up the slopes of Tchankaya. Between 800 and 1,000 houses have already been built, 500 by private individuals and 350 by the Prefecture, which is at the present moment on the point of finishing 67. Altogether we have sold 400 residential villas, according to the purchasers a credit of eight to fifteen years. This by no means completes the building activity. Three great new Ministries—Justice, Health, Finance,—as well as the Customs direction, are well in hand, and a new Ministry of the Interior is in contemplation. The huge four-storeyed Agricultural Bank, the only slightly smaller Ottoman Bank, and other commercial establishments of importance, will be handed over by their builders in a few months.

THE TASK FOR THE TOWN-PLANNER.

At the same time we are not neglecting the problem of tree-planting, parks, arbours, children's playgrounds, and all the modern adjuncts of a properly planned "new town." In my recent voyage of study in Europe I noticed that nearly all the great capitals had started like ours, unscientifically. We shall have the advantage of being able to profit by their experience and by the latest ideas. Over a quarter of a million trees—the saplings, which came from other parts of Turkey, had been acclimatised here for two years—have been planted out towards Tchankaya. So our new town will soon have the shade so urgently needed in our summer heat. As for great municipal public works, we are constructing a 3,000 kilowatt electric station to augment the present supply, we have given a concession for gas, we have in the last few weeks completed the water supply for the new town, we are negotiating for the installation of a drainage system, and we are building roads.

So far the development of the new capital has gone along rapidly. But now rises the question of its future development either towards Tchankaya or at the opposite end of the Boulevard towards the station. It is for this further extension that I have just arranged for several prominent European architects and town-planters—two Germans, one Frenchman, and one Viennese—to come to Angora, to study the ground to be opened up, and submit plans for selection by a jury of European and Turkish specialists. The Prefecture will give an award for the successful plan

Give us time and money, concluded Assaf Bey, and our new capital, which you yourself see to be so rapidly arising into shape, will be really attractive to foreigners and fit for our own functionaries and families. The National Assembly has granted us half a million Turkish pounds out of the State Budget, and the Prefecture itself is adding another half million. We have before us a ten-year programme involving an expenditure of 27,000,000 Turkish pounds (about £3,000,000). We should like to obtain a credit agreement which would enable us to execute the work in five years with payment in ten.

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## BANDRA WATER SUPPLY.

(Continued from page 6.)

but will confine myself to some glaring reflections. If the Municipal Commissioner, as desired by the President of the Bandra Municipality, had effected the transfer of the control of Bandra water supply to the Development Directorate from 1st April 1925 instead of 1st Jan. 1926 (nine months earlier), he would have surely averted the present dramatic situation of which he is the illustrious author, and would not have lowered the reputation of the Bandra Municipality in the eyes of the public. Not only this, but that arrangement would have been conducive to the interests of both the bodies, and the harmony of relations of past 30 years, during which no dispute over water bill had arisen, would have been maintained.

But the Municipal Commissioner was adamantine, and even though the Development Directorate was quite agreeable to take over the management from 1st April 1925, instead of 1st January, 1926, he would not do so, on the pretext that his budget estimates would be upset. Was it fair on his part to have doggedly refused to recommend such a reasonable course to the Corporation? And now when the bill is being collected at such an exorbitant rate of As. 12 by intimidating to cut off the water supply, does it not amount to extortion? I would once more repeat that the Bandra Municipality supplied water at the same rate to its citizens at which it purchased, and, therefore, the extortion is all the greater. Will the sense of fairplay of the Bombay Corporators tolerate such injustice?

The Municipal Commissioner did not even give a single opportunity to Bandra Municipality to explain its case from legal, economic and moral standpoint. Let the public judge, in light of this explanation, the action of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner, who in my opinion has bungled the affairs at the cost of poor citizens of Bandra.

WHY MIDDLEMAN REQUIRED.

The third point is really an anomaly which one fails to understand. The Bombay Municipality supplied water to the Development Directorate—a department which is almost in the process of being wound up—at five annas per 1,000 gallons, but cannot directly do so at that rate or even at slightly enhanced rate to the Bandra Municipality. The Development Department in turn after adding 2 annas, incurred for up-keep charges, sells at 7 annas to the Bandra Municipality, thus the Department acts like a middleman.

We on the one hand are trying to eliminate the middleman's profit by bringing the producer and the consumer together, while on the other hand our premier Municipality repeats the same sad story by encouraging the middleman. Is it not possible to do away with this Agency business and supply water to Bandra direct as was done for the past 30 years? Or is it that the Bombay Corporation is anxious to see the huge losses of the Development Department being partially recouped by giving this agency?

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